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MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY AND CARTOGRAPHY

Kartenkunde. Von Dr. M. Groll. I: Die Projektionen. 120 pp. Ills., index. II: Der Karteninhalt. 142 pp. Maps, index. Sammlung Göschén. G. J. Göschén, Berlin and Leipzig, 1912. 80 pfg. each. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$

These volumes, the first devoted to projections and the second to maps, are Dr. Groll's individual treatment of cartography in distinction from the former single volume in this series bearing the same title, the third edition of which he revised and extended for the original authors. The new work is far more than a mere expansion of the old to double the number of pages since the order of treatment is changed and the subject brought fully up to date. The detailed explanation of elementary principles is characteristic of the Göschén series, while at the same time the two little volumes give as thorough a discussion of the subject as can well be presented from the standpoint of elementary mathematics.

The first volume begins with the simple geometrical constructions needed for drawing the projections, including the description of the instruments and even of the method of sharpening lead pencils. This introduction is followed by chapters on various groups of projections according to their construction, including a final tabular summary of the members of the different groups according to their properties and a discussion of their adaptability to special uses. The volume closes with a brief but excellent account of the chronological development of projections illustrated by well chosen small scale reproductions bringing the subject up to 1910.

The second volume gives a discussion of the preparation and use of maps from preliminary triangulation through field sketches, methods of showing relief and various typographical processes of map reproduction to an examination of the limits of accuracy in the exact measurement of location, distance and area on the finished map. Following the scheme of the first volume the work closes with an historical account of the evolution of cartography illustrated by uncolored reproductions of a few ancient maps and of some of the best types of modern European work.

R. S. HOLWAY.

ANTHROPOGEOGRAPHY

Man and His Conquest of Nature. By Marion I. Newbigin. viii and 183 pp. Ills., index. A. & C. Black, London, 1912. The Macmillan Co., New York. 75 cents. $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

Miss Newbigin's *Man and His Conquest of Nature* is a book for the general reader, full of facts and suggestions as to causal relationships between man and his geographical environment. In scope it reminds one of Herbertson's *Man and His Work*, but in detail and manner of treatment it is essentially different.

The volume includes twelve chapters; the earlier ones are devoted to the characteristics of types of societies presented around certain instances as examples. The larger part of the book treats of man's relations to the domesticated animals, plants, minerals, the food supply of the sea and similar topics. The material is always presented from the human side, and is generally interesting. If the book were printed in better type, it would be more appealing to the general reader, as the content of the book is especially suited to the needs of the person who is ignorant of the richness of modern geography.

Inviting and suggestive as it is, the volume is yet disappointing, for the generalizations and the principles that the author would establish do not stand out clearly. They are lost sight of in the multitude of detailed illustrations, each of which is an absorbing unit for attention by the reader.

RICHARD ELWOOD DODGE.

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

Dry Farming: A System of Agriculture for Countries under a Low Rainfall. By John A. Widtsoe. In the Rural Science Series. xxii and 445 pp. Ills., index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1913. \$1.50. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

If any one be ignorant of what dry farming is, he should read first Chapter XX, entitled Dry Farming in a Nutshell. This will suggest briefly the problems underlying this much advertised and much misunderstood method of agricultural practice in regions of deficient rainfall. The rest of the book outlines clearly

and in detail the large and small principles underlying dry farming, and presents a full and adequate treatment of the subject for the novice as well as the expert.

The several chapters discuss the problems of rainfall and climate for dry farming, the character of soils in dry farming areas, the methods of storing water in the soils and of regulating evaporation, the processes and needs of tillage, the character and composition of dry farm crops, the relation of dry farming to irrigation, and the present status of dry farming in the world. The history of the development is outlined and a good bibliography is included.

The book is well written and generally well illustrated, except for occasional indistinct cuts. It is complete and practical, and everywhere shows the hand of an expert who has done much for the development of a method of tillage and cropping that has greatly increased the availability of our western lands. Dry farming has its limits, its followers will have their disappointments, but dry farmers who follow the author's suggestions will win out when it is possible to do so. Farmers in humid regions, who believe that tillage is only to kill weeds, will learn much of help to them from this exposition of a method that seems at first not to concern them—for dry farming is in large part exaggerated soil tillage.

This book, by a master of his subject, ranks among the best of our recent popular, scientific and practical agricultural books. RICHARD ELWOOD DODGE.

The Story of Cotton and the Development of the Cotton States. By Eugene Clyde Brooks. x and 370 pp. Ills. Rand, McNally & Co., New York, 1911. 75 cents. 8½ x 5.

The increasing demand that our schools come into closer contact with industrial life has been difficult to meet because of the lack of such books as this. The history of the cultivation of cotton in Europe, the introduction of cotton culture into the United States and the development of the manufacture of cotton cloth are the main themes. The book presents a consecutive and logical account of the development of clothing and the facts that led to cotton as the "King of clothing." While the treatment, in a large degree, is historical and economic, the various phases of the activities incident to the culture and manufacture of cotton and the evolution in the art of manufacturing after the war are discussed. A comprehensive view of the commercial importance of the plant to the world, the science of its cultivation, and its varieties and by-products is also given.

R. M. BROWN.

TEACHING AND METHODOLOGY

Geographical Note Books. By Richard Elwood Dodge. Books I-IV. 32 pp. and maps in each. Atkinson, Mentzer & Co., New York, 1912. 10½ x 8 each.

Teachers of grade geography have to thank Professor Dodge for putting on the market a thoroughly practical series of note books at such a remarkably low price as to be within the reach of most schools. The books give laboratory exercises with outline and relief maps of continents, countries and smaller divisions. The questions are skilfully planned to bring out in a clear, interesting way important relations, such as position, size and direction, among cities, states, countries, continents, climatic belts, oceans, etc. Experience has shown that they attain high success in holding the interest of the pupils, in helping to establish large geographical truths, and in supporting modern thought by making geography a reasoning subject.

SUMNER W. CUSHING.

ANTHROPOLOGY

L'Uomo secondo le Origini, l'Antichità, le Variazioni e la Distribuzione Geografica: Sistema Naturale di Classificazione. Di G. Sergi. xxvii and 421 pp. Map, ills. Fratelli Bocca, Torino, 1911. Lire 20. 10 x 6½.

Professor Sergi is a bold and original anthropologist whose works are too little appreciated outside of Italy, though most English-reading students are familiar with his "Mediterranean Race." That is, however, only one, and by no means the most important, in a very long series of books and pamphlets which mark the steady advance of a gradually maturing system. In "L'Uomo" Professor Sergi's theory and method have reached their full development and the book is undoubtedly one of the most important which have appeared for many years. It is to be hoped that it will soon be translated and made accessible to